Table 2.—Free-air resultant winds (meters per second) based on pilot-balloon observations made near 5 a.m. (E. S. T.) during October 1935 [Wind from N=360°, E=90°, etc.]

Altitude (m) m. s. l.	Albu- querque, N. Mex. (1,554 m)		Atlanta, Ga. (309 m)		Billings, Mont. (1,088 m)		Boston, Mass. (15 m)		Cheyenne, Wyo. (1,873 m)		Chicago, Ill. (192 m)		Cincin- nati, Ohio (153 m)		Detroit, Mich. (204 m)		Fargo, N. Dak. (274 m)		Houston, Tex. (21 m)		Key West, Fla. (11 m)		Medford, Oreg. (410 m)		Murfrees- boro, Tenn. (180 m)	
	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity
Surface	250 257 260 264 270	0. 7 2. 7 4. 9 6. 6 10. 2 11. 0	21 102 118 209 252 261 279 276	0. 9 2. 5 2. 7 1. 7 1. 2 1. 3 2. 5 4. 7	267 	2. 3 5. 0 4. 5 5. 9 7. 3 6. 9 5. 9	296 284 290 289 282 277 278	1. 4 6. 0 6. 3 8. 4 9. 2 8. 8 9. 6	289 289 281 273 278 275 268	3. 4 	248 238 255 264 265 269 283 339	1. 1 5. 0 5. 7 6. 7 7. 8 7. 2 10. 1 8. 0	68 212 261 268 262 274 284	0.6 2.5 4.9 6.8 8.0 9.6 7.6	245 254 268 273 271 275 278 303	2.0 5.1 6.6 7.4 8.0 7.7 9.4 7.8	265 243 258 279 292 301 292	1. 0 3. 6 4. 8 5. 3 7. 6 8. 4 9. 7	50 147 162 194 221 263 272 285 277	1.7 4.6 3.1 2.1 1.0 1.5 1.5 2.6 5.0	60 70 84 82 80 74 88	3. 9 9. 1 8. 6 7. 3 5. 2 4. 3 2. 5	180 198 196 161 238 48 309 336 297	0. 7 0. 7 1. 1 2. 0 0. 9 0. 2 1. 1 3. 6 5. 7	165 177 206 235 258 270 282 298	0.1 3.1 3.6 4.3 3.7 4.3 4.3 2.6
Altitude (m) m. s. l.	N. J. C		Ca	Oakland, Calif. (8 m) Oklahoma City, Okla. (402 m)		Omaha, Nebr. (306 m)		Pearl Har- bor, Terri- tory of Hawaii ¹ (68 m)		Pensaccla, Fla. ¹ (24 m)		St. I. M (170	0.	Salt City, (1,29	Utah	San I Ca (15	lif.	Sault Mai Mic (198	rie, ch.	W٤	ttle, ish. m)		cane, ash. s m)	Wasi ton,] (10	hing- D. C. m)	
	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity	Direction	Velocity
Surface	. 286	1. 3 5. 3 5. 6 7. 8 7. 4 6. 2	36 353 344 340 333 334 325	0.8 2.1 2.8 2.9 2.3 3.1 2.1	0 143 174 202 225 247 262 281 286	2. 6 7. 3 12. 2 9. 6 8. 7 7. 9 6. 1 5. 6	0 149 204 233 260 294 299 291 293	1.7 3.1 4.9 6.0 6.3 7.2 8.3 8.5	357 254 279 252	1. 9 2. 3 1. 5 0. 5 1. 0 0. 6 1. 2	52 102 126 147 49 21 7 321	3. 9 5. 6 2. 6 1. 7 0. 9 1. 9 1. 7 2. 9	0 180 193 247 259 270 285 293 298	0.8 3.9 5.3 5.6 7.2 9.2 11.4 9.7	151 158 195 228 259 279 305	3. 3 4. 5 4. 0 3. 2 3. 1 4. 0 3. 7	70 2 357 354 358 296 314 297 294	1. 5 0. 7 1. 3 1. 9 1. 6 2. 0 3. 4 5. 5 4. 3	0 104 229 259 275 293 286 280	0.8 2.6 7.1 7.1 7.3 7.8 4.6	0 164 214 205 220 238 254 268	0.7 2.4 2.5 4.1 4.5 6.8 8.4	\$2 198 232 262 273 277 281	1. 9 2. 6 3. 9 4. 4 5. 1 6. 6 8. 5	325 288 294 291 286 275 278	0. 9 2. 7 4. 3 4. 9 5. 6 6. 2 8. 2

¹ Navy stations.

RIVERS AND FLOODS

[River and Flood Division, MONTROSE W. HAYES, in charge]

By RICHMOND T. ZOCH

Except for a flood in the Chenango River in New York, there were no floods in the United States during October 1935; the damage from this flood was about \$90,000.

Table of flood stages in October 1935
[All dates in October]

WEATHER OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS

[The Marine Division, W. F. McDonald in charge]

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN, OCTOBER 1935

By H. C. HUNTER

Atmospheric pressure.—The mean pressure was somewhat above normal over most of the North Atlantic area, notably near the Azores, where at Horta it averaged almost a quarter inch higher than normal. The northeastern portion, however, had pressure lower than normal; Lerwick, in the Shetland Islands, reported one-third of an inch below. There were also very small deficiencies at Bermuda and Turks Island.

The highest barometer reading so far reported from the open North Atlantic was 30.76 inches, on the American steamship Afoundria, near 43° N., 21° W., during the forenoon of the 28th. On the 30th the station on Belle Isle noted 30.80 inches; and a vessel in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 30.83 inches. The lowest reading was 28.03 inches, on the Danish motorship Oregon, the afternoon of the 18th, near 60° N., 20° W. No vessel within the influence of any of this month's storms of tropical origin has reported a reading below 28.70 inches.

Table 1.—Averages, departures, and extremes of atmospheric pressure (sea level) at selected stations for the North Atlantic Ocean and its shores, October 1935

Station	A verage pressure		Highest	Date	Lowest	Date
Julianehaab, Greenland	Inches 29. 55 29. 47 29. 46 29. 85 30. 13 30. 12 30. 34 30. 01	Inch -0.213306 +.11 +.13 +.23 +.14	Inches 30. 06 30. 01 29. 98 30. 38 30. 54 30. 33 30. 58 30. 80	2 20 25 17 28 28 25 30	Inches 29. 07 28. 83 28. 30 28. 87 29. 63 29. 89 29. 97 29. 48	6 8 19 3 4 4 31 26
Halifax, Nova Scotia. Nantrucket. Hatteras. Bermuda. Turks Island. Key West. New Orleans.	30. 18 30. 17 30. 06 29. 94 29. 98	+. 12 +. 13 +. 11 01 01 +. 04 +. 06	30. 68 30. 54 30. 48 30. 28 30. 04 30. 13 30. 34	30 30 17 21, 29 28, 29 30 25	29. 64 29. 64 29. 79 29. 84 29. 82 29. 80 29. 85	19 2 3 16 19 1

Note.—All data based on a. m. observations only, with departures compiled from best available normals related to time of observation, except Hatteras, Key West, Nantucket, and New Orleans, which are 24-hour corrected means.

Cyclones and gales.—During the first few days, pressure was decidedly low in the region toward the British Isles. The storm center moved slowly southward until the 3d, then took a northeastward course, decreasing in energy. Several vessels east of mid-ocean noted forces 11 or 10, and the American motorship Vistula estimated force 12.

About the 15th a storm between Bermuda and the eastern coast of the United States developed much energy as it advanced northeastward. In connection with a marked high moving eastward over southern Canada, intense gales were met in the waters to southward or eastward of Nova Scotia; the American steamship Executive estimated force 12, the only occurrence of this force reported from Atlantic waters during the portion of the month after the 4th. It is possible, but not certain that this storm is the same as the one which caused the loss of the British steamship Vardulia on the 19th, near 58° N., 18°30' W. Reports by wireless to other craft in the vicinity indicated that the ship was being abandoned, but vessels that hastened to give assistance found no trace of the ship or crew. The storm center advanced eastward from near the position just stated, passing close to the Shetlands, and reaching the southern Scandinavian Peninsula late on the 19th with great intensity.

Along the chief steamship lanes, and particularly to northward of the fiftieth parallel, there were numerous gales on the last 2 days of October, chiefly near mid-ocean. At this time pressure was decidedly high near Labrador, and a marked Low was centered near the British Isles.

Tropical storms.—The month began with an intense storm of tropical origin moving northward well north of Bermuda. Three vessels between the thirty-ninth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude estimated force 12 on the 1st, in connection with this storm, which was discussed at length in the September Review.

The closing fortnight of October saw the development and movement over an unusual path sharply recurved to the left, and finally the dissipation, of a moderately energetic hurricane in the western Caribbean region. Chart IX presents the situation on the 18th and, besides indicating the hurricane, shows the conditions several hundred miles south of Iceland, where the *Vardulia*, as already mentioned, was encountering severe weather.

Charts X, XI, and XII, for the 21st, 23d, and 25th, respectively, portray the further development and the unusual track of the Caribbean storm, which is fully described elsewhere in this issue. One small ship and crew was lost in the course of this hurricane, and much damage and loss of life occurred on the islands, largely because of floods.

Just before the month ended, a storm of considerable force, probably not of tropical origin but in all respects similar to the typical West Indian hurricane, appeared in the vicinity of Bermuda. This storm moved westward toward the North Carolina coast, and there took a most extraordinary course southward to pass over the northwestern Bahamas and southern Florida, in each of which regions there was much destruction and some loss of life. The disturbance finally died out about November 8, in the eastern Gulf of Mexico. A full account of this storm will appear in the next issue of the Review.

. Fog.—Fog showed the usual seasonal decrease as compared with conditions in September. The decrease between the thirtieth meridian and the coasts of the British Isles and Europe was notable.

British Isles and Europe was notable.

The 5°-square from 40° to 45° N., 45° to 50° W., led in the number of days of fog, reporting 10, or practically normal for this locality.

To southward of Nova Scotia there was but little fog during October. In the northwestern Gulf of Mexico, however, the 23d brought the first fog noted over any Gulf waters for many months.

The British steamship Berwindlea grounded on a small island adjacent to Nova Scotia, probably on the 23d, during dense fog. Vessel and cargo of paper were a total loss.

OCEAN GALES AND STORMS, OCTOBER 1935

						,								
Vessel	Voy		at time of parometer	Gale began		Gale ended	Low- est ba-	Direc- tion of wind	Direction and force of wind at	Direc- tion of wind	Direction and high-	Shifts of wind near time of low-		
	From—	То—	Latitude	Longitude	Octo- ber	barometer October	Octo- ber	rom- eter	when gale began	time of lowest barometer	when gale ended	est force of wind	est barometer	
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN			. ,	. ,				Inches						
Adria, Ger. M. S. Eglantine, Am. S. S	Baytown, Tex Houston	Havre	139 05 N. 42 12 N.	64 00 W. 59 32 W.		11a, 1 5p, 1	1	29. 14 28. 70	ENE	N, 11 SW, 12	wsw	WSW. 12	ENE-Ñ-WNW. SSE-SW-WSW.	
Manhattan, Am. S. S Emanuel Nobel, Belg. S. S.	Antwerp	New York	44 00 N. 49 22 N.	57 15 W. 21 30 W.		11p, 1 8p, 2	3	29. 15 29. 31	ESE W	SE, 11 W, 11	W NNW	SSE, 12. WNW, 11	ESE-SSE-W. W-WNW.	
Black Osprey, Am. S. S. Black Tern, Am. S. S	Rotterdam New York	Antwerp	50 32 N. 49 29 N.	16 57 W. 17 39 W.		Mdt, 2 4a, 3	3 4	29. 00 29. 28	WNW			W, 10 WNW, 10	NW ~ WNW-	
Atlanta City, Am. S. S Vistula, Am. M. S	Cristobal Baytown, Tex	Rotterdam	48 50 N.	10 00 W. 11 13 W.		6a, 3 9a, 4	3 5	28. 83 29. 42	WNW.	W, 10 NNW, 11.	N	NNW,10. NNW,12		
Imlay, Am. S. S. Kentucky, Dan. S. S. Pres. Harrison, Am. S. S.	Tampico Copenhagen Gibraltar	Baltimore St. Johns, N. F. New York	24 25 N. 55 10 N. 41 32 N.	80 58 W. 33 20 W. 65 22 W.	6 7	7a, 6 10a, 6 2p, 7	6 7	30.00 29.70 29.58	NE WNW. NE	NE, 4 WNW, 5	NE	NE, 8 WNW,10	None. Steady.	
Uganda, Br. S. S Caledonia, Br. S. S	Glasgowdo	Montreal New York	56 20 N. 55 18 N.	18 04 W. 12 13 W.	8	Noon, 9 2p, 10	9	29. 58 29. 17 29. 11	W	NE, 9 WNW, 7 W. 8		NNE, 10. WNW, 9. NW, 8		
Europa, Ger. S. S. Uganda, Br. S. S	Cherbourg Glasgow	Montreal	47 32 N. 55 50 N.	34 56 W. 35 04 W.	11 13	11p, 11 4a, 13	12 13	29. 56 29. 42	SSW WSW	SW, 9 WSW, 9	W.W.	SW, 9 WSW, 9.	SSW-SW-W. WSW-W.	
West Isleta, Am. S. S. Rex, Ital. S. S. Executive, Am. S. S	Trinidad Gibraltardo	New York	38 00 N. 38 10 N. 37 41 N.	63 48 W. 59 31 W. 59 49 W.	16 16 15	8p, 15 2a, 16 do	16	29. 71 29. 20 29. 52	N W SE	SSW, 6	NNW_	NNW,8_	S-N. S-SSW-NW. SE-SW-WNW.	

¹ Position approximate.